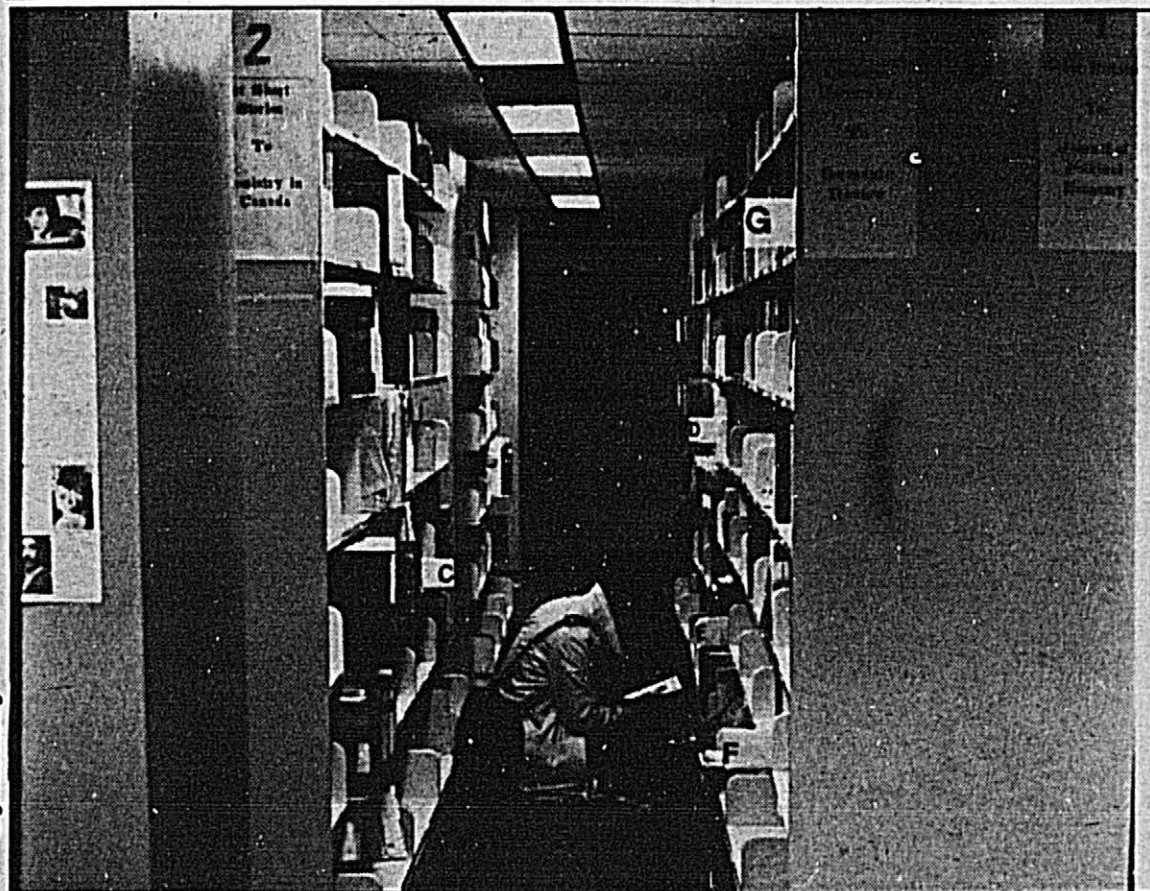




Gigi Rosenberg

Forget about the research on Malaysian tapdancers you were planning to do this weekend. With term paper fury upon us the librarians say the stacks are emptier than Jack Sprat's cupboard.

Common front unions may defy the government's anti-strike law

MONTREAL (CUP)— Hospital workers, teachers and other public servants in the Common Front of unions may defy the Quebec government's no-strike law and stage an illegal strike next week.

The Common Front said last week they would strike Tuesday if no satisfactory contract offers were made before then but strike action was suspended on the recommendation of leaders of the Common Front.

The leaders took this action after the government passed Bill 62 on Monday, suspending the right of public unions to strike until November 28th.

Union leaders will now ask their members to vote on what action they wish to take now. Many teachers have indicated they want to strike and defy the law.

"The law is unacceptable, unfair and unjust," said Atanas Katrapani, President of the Champlain College Teachers' Association. He said Champlain teachers seem prepared to defy the law.

Rob McMaster, John Abbott College Faculty Association President, said he thinks it is quite likely that the teachers at that college will re-affirm the strike mandate.

McMaster stressed that the common front did not strike

Tuesday because the strategy committee of the union asked them to go back to work "for the moment" and consult their members.

Katrapani said the strike is not cancelled and the Common Front did not obey the law: "They just suspended the strike vote until the 13th," he said.

The Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers (PAPT) met Monday night to condemn the bill and government con-

tract offers. It also asked members to give them a mandate to defy the law.

John Vanderkaay, coordinator of negotiations for the PAPT, said the union locals will vote this week.

"Most of our unions will vote to defy the law," he said.

Under Bill 62, the government must table its contract offers by November 21st and the unions must vote on the offers on or before November 28th.

Stockholm conference discusses Vietnam/Cambodian war

by Peter Orr

The fight of Cambodians against Vietnamese occupation continues, says McGill professor and Southeast Asia expert Samuel Noumoff.

"Obviously the Vietnamese haven't won because they have increased their troops in Cambodia from 130,000 to 250,000 since last December's invasion," Noumoff told the Daily.

An fourfold increase in Soviet aid to Vietnam in 1979 also indicates that the Pol Pot-led forces have not been wiped out, says Noumoff.

According to Noumoff the Vietnamese are preparing a

major offensive next spring "to completely annihilate the Kampuchean resistance which totals 170,000 combatants."

"The Vietnamese would have to put in three quarters of a million troops" to beat the Cambodians, says Noumoff, citing an American army estimate that a regular army must outnumber a guerrilla force by five times in order to win a war of occupation.

Noumoff has been invited to attend an international conference in Stockholm on the current situation in Cambodia.

Cambodia support committees and independent

continued on page 9

Clement: Mine work still dangerous

by Harold Koblin

Technological improvements in Canadian nickel and copper mines have not improved mine safety conditions, according to McMaster university sociology professor, Wallace Clement.

In a presentation at a McGill Canadian Studies Seminar Monday, Clement said that technology itself is not bad, and in the long run, the more men society can get out of the mines, the better.

But he qualified this statement by saying: "Technology itself is not neutral. The way in which it's introduced, who controls it and the uses to which it's put will determine its safety. It's more dangerous to work in a highly mechanized mine than in a traditional hand mine."

Clement compared Canadian mining conditions with those in Sweden, where "scoop trams," (underground carriers) have a protective cap with an enclosed air source to protect drivers against minor cave-ins and asphyxiation. When the equivalent process was adopted by INCO, it was done without the protective cap.

"One can say that if workers controlled the process of mechanization they would have done so in a different manner, they would have shown much more concern over their own health and safety rather than concern about their rates of production," said Clement.

According to Clement the introduction of high technology mining has served to enhance the degradation of labour within the mines.

Before mechanization miners worked in two man, autonomous work teams, and workers oversaw all stages of their particular production process. Under INCO's new system of management training, workers are trained to perform specific tasks with specific machines.

"There has been a movement away from the art and more towards the science," said Clement.

"Comparatively speaking, many of the tasks that would traditionally have been performed by skilled maintenance workers are now being performed by modularly trained workers. Eventually it is INCO's aspiration to eliminate virtually all of the traditional craftsmen and have them replaced by people who can only perform very specific tasks within the operation."

This, he argued, restricts workers' mobility.

"Their skills are limited to a very specific piece of equipment that is not common to most industries," he said.

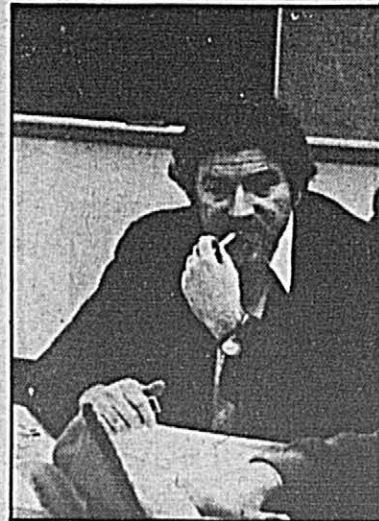
Clement also said that the modernization issue is related to the acid rain problem in the Sudbury-Great Lakes region.

Much of the areas acid rain is due in INCO's "super-stack" smelting operation at Copper Cliff, Ontario. So far, INCO has refused to invest the \$3 billion necessary to install anti-pollution scrubbers in the plant.

The reason they don't want to make the investment, he said, is that smelting is one of the only non-mechanized processes left at INCO. He claimed that it is not INCO's interest to detoxify a plant employing an obsolete production process, and the INCO won't make the necessary repairs until public sector contribution is made to their costs.

In an interview with the Daily, Clement said it is senseless for public money to be pumped into this private corporation.

"There is no question that it should be nationalized, but any attempt to nationalize INCO must insure that workers get control of the Plant's operation," he said.



Samuel Noumoff

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Volunteers aged 18-70 years needed for research study of an investigational drug. Must be able to give 1 full day of time & appear at specified times during the 3-day protocol. Honorarium is provided. For further information, please contact Dr. Anne Holbrook, Dept. of Clinical Pharmacology, Montreal General Hospital, local 791 or 664.

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John Kolasky, long-time member of the Communist Party of Canada was selected in 1963 to attend the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Part of Ukraine in Kiev. He is author of a number of books on Ukraine including Education in Soviet Ukraine for which he was expelled from the Communist Party of Canada.

Mr. Kolasky will be speaking today at 2 pm in room 310 of the Student Union Bldg.

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BAs still key to jobs but pay lower

OTTAWA (CUP)- Although an undergraduate university degree will help you get a job, your starting salary won't be as high as at the start of the decade, according to a statistics Canada survey.

New employees with bachelor of arts degrees now earn about 12 per cent less than the average industrial wage. In 1968 they averaged about 18 per cent more than the average industrial wage, according to the study on school enrolments and the labour force.

"It's a matter of supply and demand," said Zolton Zsigmond, Statistics Canada projections chief.

Zsigmond said the drop in demand for BAs is partly due to the decline in the need for teachers and the hiring freeze in the public service.

These two areas accounted for a large percentage of the jobs available to people with BAs in the 1960s.

Engineering degrees still command high starting salaries in the job market according to the national study.

The starting salary for engineers was \$1,166 per month in 1977, about 7 per cent higher than the average industrial wage of \$1,086, but even this is a drop from the 30 per cent advantage that they held in 1965.

Starting salaries for business graduates have also dropped in the last decade and a half in relation to the industrial average.

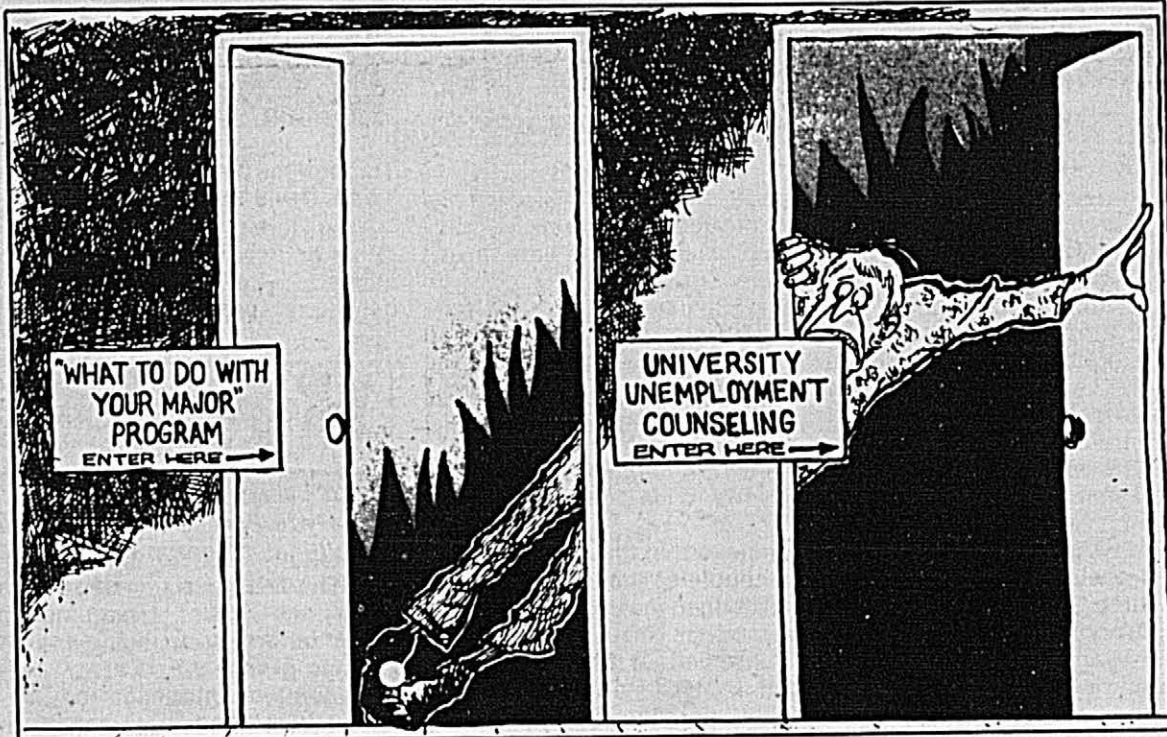
In 1965, they earned almost 13 per cent more than industrial averages. Twelve years later business graduates were paid one per cent less than their industrial counterparts.

But the data compiled in the study also indicates that the more education one has, the better the chances of finding employment.

The study found 13 per cent unemployment among those 15 to 24-year-olds with only high school education for the period 1974 and 1977.

Among community college graduates for the same period the study found that only 7 per cent were unemployed, and only 6 per cent for university graduates.

More than 600,000 students will enter the job market this year, the report says, and more than one-third of them will have at least some post-secondary education.



Cape Verde government expels McGill professor

by Nila Mukerji

A McGill anthropology professor, who did a large part of her fieldwork in the Portuguese-African colony of the Cape Verde Islands in 1972, was forced by the government to terminate her research and leave after 11 months.

"I was expected to give outright support for the Portuguese regime which I could not do", said Deirdre Machado in a

lecture on November 8. "I was beginning to feel a lot of political pressure."

It was a time of political turmoil as the struggle between the independentists led by the Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and the colonialists intensified. The struggle culminated in the independence of Cape Verde in 1975.

Machado's lecture was one in

a series of five presentations organised by the anthropology department for the purpose of better acquainting students with the realities of fieldwork. Her experience was unique in that she was the first social scientist ever to have been allowed to do research in Cape Verde. Machado was especially interested in the problem of racial identity among the natives of Cape Verde.

She found that the Cape Verdians "overtly rejected racism but showed a preference for Portugal rather than Africa. Cape Verdian children were taught to believe they were Portuguese, not black or African".

Relations between Portugal and Cape Verde are good at the present time, she says. Machado hopes to return for a follow-up study in the future.

The two remaining lectures are about West Africa and archaeology. They are scheduled for November 21 and December 6 respectively.

Sex toothbrushes, women bristling

VANCOUVER (CUP)- Had a brush with sexism lately?

A few students who bought "Eva" novelty toothbrushes at the University of British Columbia are likely doing so, and the women's committee there is bristling.

A store in the student union building is selling toothbrushes with handles in the shape of naked women. And the sign of the sales stand features a semi-nude woman saying ".....for men".

UBC women's committee member Star Mahara said she did not believe reports about the toothbrushes when she first heard them.

"I'm surprised people would consider selling that at this university," she said.

And she said the sale of this kind of merchandise is a sign of a much larger problem. "It represents a whole broader issue," she said. "Stores downtown make money on naked ladies' bodies."

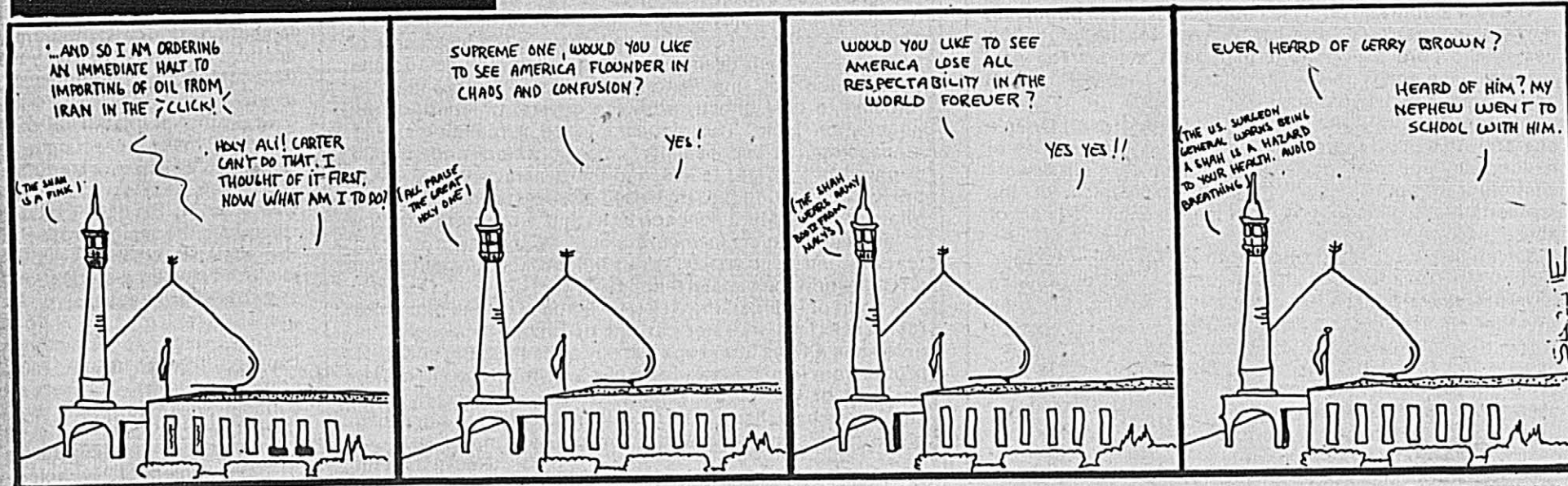
Boue International Trading Ltd. supplies the store with the toothbrushes, and company president Paul Boue said he is surprised anyone finds the brushes objectionable.

"We think it's a humorous item," he said. "We've had no complaints so far."

Boue said his company plans to market an Adam toothbrush, a male version of the Eva, early next year. "Most of the women say, 'When's Adam coming?'" he said.

The Insiders

by Stuart Logie



Slippery Slopes

by Rick Boychuk

It is the conversion of the decade, one that Billy Graham or Garner Ted Armstrong would mortgage a claim to the kingdom of heaven for: Bob Dylan has embraced Christianity.

Rumors of the change in belief have been circulating for the past year and the release of the outlaw poet's latest album confirms the speculation. Dylan is singing for Jesus.

The American consciousness he expressed in the sixties reflected a growing concern for the political and economic structure and shame of the country's international image. The seventies were a search for a new identity, an identity Dylan is beginning to fathom. He is, once again, mining a rich vein of collective yearning.

He came out of the hills of Minnesota in the early sixties, travelling around the country a couple of times before settling in New York City. His acknowledged musical roots were Woody Guthrie and black, blues artists like Leadbelly. He began singing in Village coffee houses about the America he had experienced and understood. By 1964 Bob Dylan was a musical force. His unpolished but intense performances gave folk music a new face. His music had a power and confidence ("I'm a poet and I know it," he sang.) that attracted attention.

The themes he sang about were always cloaked in metaphors that never seemed to unravel. The critics said he was ahead of his time, a prophet in a wilderness. Dylan's fans found he was expressing their social criticisms, identifying blind alleys.

Young Americans discovered in Dylan's work the contribution poets make to society. Economic growth of the mid-sixties kept alive the dream of middle class wealth for all while Dylan was singing: "don't go mistaking paradise for that house across the road." Later in the decade as the anti-war protests became louder and the hippies began rejecting the excesses of technology it seemed Dylan had already travelled that ground. He ended the decade in a spirit of hope expressed in the ballad *Forever Young*.

As the seventies progressed Americans took to the streets to force an end to the war. When the war ended they translated that activism into other issues: the environment, the women's movement and holistic health. But Dylan was long gone. Once the awareness had been created the poet was no longer needed. He began exploring other more enduring themes like survival, homelessness, the tyranny of love, elusive spirituality. He began looking for a new identity for the battered American psyche. "Beauty walk a razor's edge/ some day I'll make it mine," he sang on the *Blood On the Tracks* album which was issued mid-decade.

Then came the *Desire* album in which he championed the cause of a black fighter convicted of murder and wrote a eulogy for a dead mobster. Laments for society's losers and for individual helplessness in the face of institutional discrimination had appeared in his work before.

His latest work, *Slow Train Coming*, was released earlier this year. The new found beliefs so apparent on the album ("there will be no peace/ the war won't cease/ until He returns") are nothing less than social signals that speak eloquently about what Americans are searching for and what they have forsaken. To the fans Dylan has assembled during the past 18 years he has become an almost mythical figure, an icon. His music was the call to political action for many of these legions of listeners. The spark struck by his poetry gave rise to a raging fire of activism. The old values and beliefs would have burned sooner or later, Dylan was merely the first to sing about the need for a funeral pyre.

The new album still criticises the "Gangsters in power and lawbreakers making rules," but his hope for the future now lies in the Lord as opposed to human action. The new themes in the songs on the album are the necessity of faith and of American nationalism.

The turn toward Christianity is a product of both Dylan's age and America's search for a spirituality. The strains of nationalism apparent of the album ("foreign oil powers controlling American soil") are an expression of the reassertion of a national pride that has taken a good deal of abuse these last 15 years.

Salvation, Dylan said in a *Rolling Stone* interview last year, "just plain salvation" is all that remains worth working toward. His work, which has always been very much in tune with the times, is his salvation.

The role of the artist is to explain and criticise, to articulate the social subconscious. The ideas Dylan is now exploring are ancient ones which are based on ancient needs that are reasserting themselves. He is giving Christianity a contemporary interpretation for a society ill at ease with materialist morality.

Letters

Through the Daily:

To Mr. David Hornstein.

Your letter (Daily, Nov. 5) raises an important question of etiquette: How shall the student and professor address

each other? Having taught the exuberant veterans of the Second World War, the happy youngsters of the 1950s, the alienated activists of the 1960s and the somewhat sobered youth of the 1970s, I have come up with two rules of academic address.

1) Because authorities, ranks, degrees, and titles of individuals vary greatly in an

Hyde Park

Hyde Park is free forum for the expression of personal, political, or group opinions on any matter.

The infamous transit strike has been harped upon with a very pro-CTCUM Management bias. Before taking any sides, and before pronouncing any anti-strike feelings, one should try to get the whole story. An introspective look at the last transit work stoppage may be useful in understanding the bus drivers and metro operators' present dilemma.

The Montreal Transport Maintenance Workers Union, which is a member of the CSN, has taken strike action due to an absence of any progress after lengthy negotiations. In fact, the strike was simply a tactic. Workers were willing to negotiate, but the CTCUM left the negotiation table and locked out workers.

There are two major demands to which the CTCUM refused to capitulate. The first was a cost-of-living indexation clause, which would protect the union members' purchasing power. Cost-of-living indexations are standard in most collective agreements today, but the maintenance workers have never had one and have already lost substantial amounts of their already small buying power. Inflation this year is predicted to be 13 per cent.

The CTCUM is one of the worst employers when we consider the health and safety-security conditions on the job site. Last year, the maintenance department lost 10,596 man-work days due to accidents. It is no wonder that the CTCUM pays 4.5 times more in workman's compensation than the average employer does, and these accidents are not only more frequent, but also more serious. Both air and noise pollution levels in the work sites are much higher than safety levels set by government regulations. There are more than 800 chemicals used by employees without any information on their hazards being made available. One of these is PCB, a product which has been banned by many countries, the USA included, due to its carcinogenic nature and its adverse biological and genetic effects.

The maintenance workers weren't asking for more money, they desire the right to safeguard health and limb. Their demands include: the elimination of danger at its source; the right to halt work when conditions exceed safety levels; the union's right to freely investigate health and safety conditions; the right to full compensation and job security in the case of an accident; the free choice of a doctor.

Any civilized human being can be sympathetic towards such reasonable demands. It's appalling that in this day and age, men must be forced to resort to a strike, and paralyze a city's transit service, in an attempt to gain rights which will defend their physical integrity.

As concerns the present situation with the bus drivers and metro operators, there are several similarities. These workers are not after a salary increase. They simply desire to improve their working conditions. What is universally recognized as a worker's right, the famous 'coffee break', has never been enjoyed by a bus driver or metro operator. Their work schedule doesn't allow them to even take care of basic needs. Their desires were requested months ago, the commission not only ignores the requests, but also is refusing to deal directly with the drivers' fraternity at the negotiation table. This appears to be a blatant case of management irresponsibility, one in which workers are deprived of the right to live, and the general public's needs are ignored. During the last period of work stoppage, Quebec Minister Pierre-Marc Johnson said that a return to work by maintenance union members would be indicative of their maturity and 'sens social'. When will the management of the CTCUM show their social responsibility?

A point of interest, the CTCUM claimed that the price hike for transit fees was *not* caused by labour expenses. The union has always stood against any price hike. Big business profits from transit service and has always refused to defray the cost of this public service, which is utilized by both employees and clients. The CTCUM also said that a granting of the union's demands, would not entail any price hike.

Steeve Duplain

academic community, and because university gatherings (classes, seminars, student society meetings, etc.) are made up of a changing mixture of friends and strangers, the only mode of address that may be used uniformly is the plain Mr., Miss, or Mrs. This has the advantage of being reciprocally symmetrical between any two interlocutors and, in a group, also of being somewhat formal—which prevents betraying who is a friend and who is a stranger. According to this rule a student should address a professor as "Mr. X," or "Miss Y," or, if it is known that a woman is married, "Mrs. Z," and the professor should address a student as, say "Mr. Hornstein," "Miss Hornstein," or "Mrs. Hornstein." If the name of a professor or student is not known, Sir or Miss may be used for the occasion.

(There is a problem with Ms. It is useful as a form of written address, but in speech, Ms. is too truncated for pronouncing well and too jarring for listening; we need a new, more euphonious word for covering Miss and Mrs. jointly. The old word "mistress" now has a different meaning, and "lady" is seldom appropriate.)

2. The second rule is simply to make sensible exceptions to the first by giving some concession to strong personal taste in the interests of removing obstacles to a good intellectual discussion. In the sixties, it was customary for students to introduce themselves with their first names only; in that era of groupy nonindividuality it was difficult for students even to own up to having a last name. Under those circumstances, a professor insisting on calling a student by his or her last name would have only impeded class discussions and rapport with his students; exceptions to the first rule were therefore justifiable. Similarly, in discussions among friends, or in a small class where everyone has come to know each other well (e.g., graduate seminars), first names may sometimes promote the primary purpose of academic interactions. And a professor may like to be called "Professor" or "Doctor" or by his or her first name; if so some explicit or subtle indication of this should be made to students. In the absence of any such indication, the most uniformly applicable mode of address (Mrs., Miss, Mrs.) should be used.

One other point. All rules of etiquette make sense only in limited, defined circumstances, and then only for those who want to play the game—who share the main purpose of the social interactions. If the relation between a student and a professor ceases to be primarily that of a pupil to a teacher, and, as sometimes happens, the two become, say, drinking partners, or lovers, or political enemies, then anything goes.

Dalbir Bindra
Department of Psychology

McGill engineers learning to live with feminism?

by Ann Broklehurst

Men have to help convince other men that feminism will work for them, said a participant in a discussion on men and feminism, organized by the Women's Union last night.

"To a man the feminist point of view has more effect coming from a man," he said.

"They don't feel the pressure from women. They feel it from other men. They're afraid of being accused of being gay or something."

"But once feminism is explained to them it makes a lot of sense. It's not an insurmountable barrier."

A male engineering student present at the discussion agreed that feminism was going places.

"The hostile reaction is

diminishing," he said.

"I flaunted a Women's Union badge all through the Engineering Building and nobody picked a fight."

"The feminist movement has established a measure of credibility even among its most fervent antagonists."

Another discussion participant noted that men as well as women would be liberated by a society in which sex stereotyping did not exist. Men would have paternity leaves, and would not be subject to many of the pressures to which they are today, he said. There would be fewer men in jail and the rate of alcoholism would be lower.

"I'm very glad to be abandoning these things in favor of a more egalitarian type existence," he said.

But abandoning stereotyped roles for men and women won't be easy, said another participant.

"There are no models for non-sexist men. You're alone."

Members of the discussion group agreed that women breaking sex barriers have an easier time of it than men. So-called liberated women are considered more acceptable than liberated men.

Said one man: "We still haven't come to the point where men can have women for role models and women can have men."

Another participant said she felt change should be "affected through legislation since attitude shifts take so long."

Most participants agreed, however, that both laws and attitudes have to change to accommodate a non-sexist society, since legislation alone cannot work.

One example of legislation failing to change attitudes was pointed out by a participant. "In the USSR 90 per cent of the doctors are women," he said. "But the medical profession is now viewed as being of a much lower standard than when it was dominated by men."

Rape film sexist

VANCOUVER (CUP)— An RCMP public service film on rape attack survival is sexist and misleading, spokesperson for two University of British Columbia women's groups charged last week.

UBC women's committee spokesperson Judy Lapadat said the film reinforces attitudes which lead to rape. "The film encourages women to be victims, and to think of themselves as victims. The director doesn't oppose the attitudes of society. The only way such acts are going to stop is if we change our attitudes," she said Nov. 7.

"I don't think all of the director's techniques would really work in reducing the violence a woman could face."

The film's sexist content totally destroys whatever worthwhile advice it contains, a spokesperson for the UBC coalition for a safe campus said.

The woman, who declined to be identified, charged that the film states:

- struggling excites rapists
- women tease men whether or not they intend to
- and rape is only forcible intercourse if women put up a struggle, after which it becomes a case of assault.

The spokesperson said coalition members, who attended a special RCMP screening of the film Nov. 6, were angered by the advice women should not struggle.

And she said the film, *How to say no to a rapist and survive*, did not examine the problems of psychological recovery from rape for a woman who had to live with the knowledge she did not resist any attack.

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Levine:Anglos 'jewels of the Quebec milieu'

by Harold Koblitz

The anglophone community should feel secure about its future role in Québec, said David Levine, Parti Québécois candidate in the upcoming by-election in Darcy McGee.

In an interview with the Daily yesterday, Levine said anglophones are "the jewels of the

Québec milieu. They have the capacity to live well in the French environment and yet be anglophone; to be able to function well in the rest of Canada and pretty much everywhere in the world."

Levine anticipated attempts by the government to get the anglophone community involv-

ed in francophone Québec. He said there is going to be a "tremendous drive to get anglophones involved in the civil service," and rejected accusations that the Québec government is prejudiced against the anglo majority.

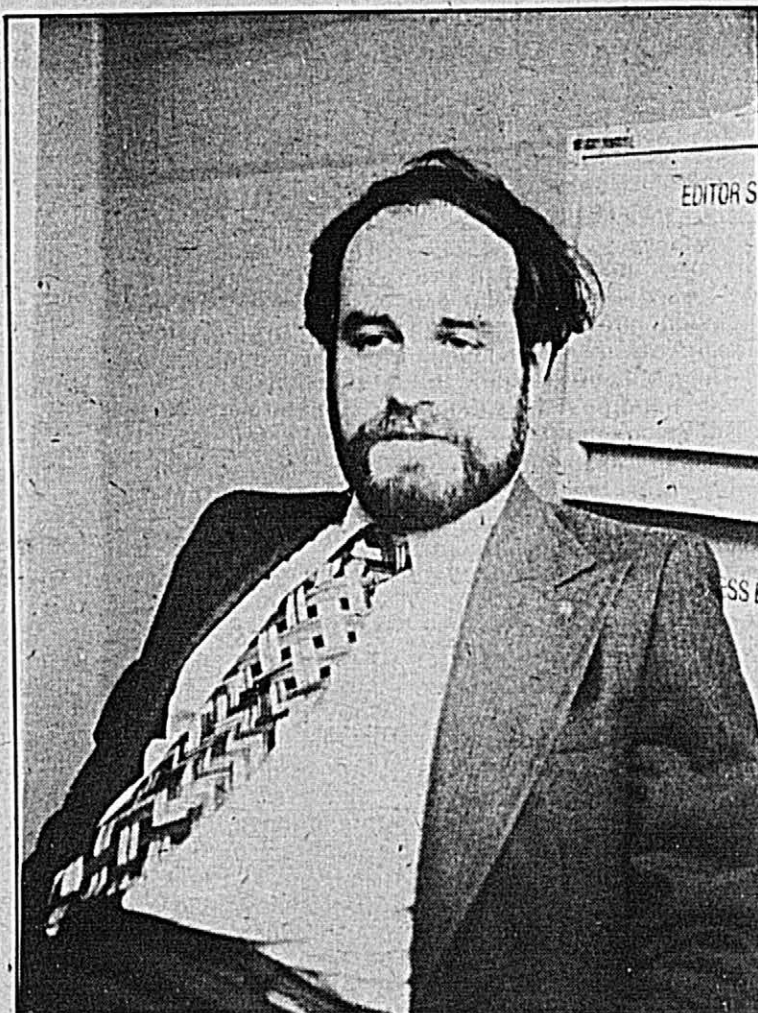
"We have legal rights guaranteed in law. We have the guarantees in the verbal statements that most of the people in the government have made, so I think from that point of view the anglophone community should feel secure," he said.

Levine blamed anglophone insecurity on their leadership, and suggested that anglophones re-examine the present Québec situation.

"It's nice for people to say the economy is falling apart, but if the individual concerned is doing well, if they're still making profits, if they've bought themselves that new car they have to ask themselves if the Québec economy is really falling apart."

Levine says it is in the interests of anglophones, "just as it is in the interest of all Québécois, to support the PQ in its bid for independence."

"Now that capital is shifting west the Canadian strategy is going to be to develop the west. It's virgin land, it has got a lot of resources, close



David Levine: anticipating the PQ search for anglo talent.

proximity to Asian markets, etc. National policy is going to move away from Québec. Now that the business structure is moving west from Toronto the anglophone milieu is going to find itself more closely attached to what goes on in Québec. If Québec stays underdeveloped, they're going to be influ-

enced by that underdevelopment."

Levine said the westward shift of the Canadian economy will also force Québec anglophones to become assimilated into the francophone milieu.

"And for the most part anglophones are accepting this," he said.

Leaders necessary for anglo survival

by Rosemary Oliver

The anglophone community in Quebec must promote a new kind of leadership if it is to survive within the larger French population.

This was the view presented by two Montreal journalists, Dominique Clift and Sheila McLeod Arnopoulos in a lecture Monday, sponsored by the Concordia School for Community and Public Affairs.

Clift and Arnopoulos are co-authors of "Le Fait Anglais au Québec," a recently published book which deals with the changing role of the anglophone community in Quebec.

"The emerging anglophone leaders will be people willing to move into the Quebec mainstream," said Arnopoulos.

"They'll be people willing to straddle two cultures."

Arnopoulos told the 60 plus audience of predominantly anglophone professors and students that new leaders will be those willing to work bilingually and at the "grass-roots" level.

The Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM) is an important vehicle for the emerging anglophone leadership, because of its non-elitist basis and bilingual policies, she said.

Arnopoulos said the old style of anglophone leadership tended to revolve around the business community which funded it. This situation could exist "when the two solitudes

were a fact in Quebec," she said but not once the French majority assumed the political control of its affairs.

Clift spoke mainly about the need for anglophone institutions to gain acceptance by the French majority in order to survive.

He told the audience the shift in power from the English corporate elite to the French majority, demonstrated by the passing of Bill 101, meant that English institutions "had to take into account the political will of the French majority."

"For the English-speaking people in Quebec, the lesson is very clear," he said. "To survive, their institutions need a positive acceptance on the part of the French community."

Without this acceptance, he said, there would be a shortage of funding and competent personnel needed to maintain anglophone institutions such as McGill and Concordia Universities, public schools and English hospitals.

Clift said anglophone institutions are no longer self-contained and are facing a situation similar to that of the French minority in Ontario.

"The English will not accept the French institutions in their midst, and this is the situation towards which Quebec is now moving," he said.

The anglophone community must now seek leaders who are capable of dealing with the French majority, Clift concluded.

Male with female skills barred from job market

WINNIPEG (CUP)— Richard Webb has been looking for a job for over two months. When he goes for a job interview this is what he is told: "You're qualified, but... well, this is traditionally a female job."

Webb has been looking for office work, because of previous job experience, future career plans, and personal choice.

Webb, who has a variety of accounting experience, is able to type and operate telexes and business machines.

"I've been told the job is traditionally a female job and that the reason I was being informed is that the whole office would probably give me a

hard time. I've been told that the job would be a waste of my time, and I should keep looking somewhere else."

Webb said he is reluctant to complain of outright discrimination to the Human Rights Commission because of a similar experience of one of his friends. When she took her case to the commission, she got the job, but her employers made her work experience so miserable that she quit. Webb doesn't think it's worth the trouble.

Roy Watt, manager of Associate Placement Service, a Winnipeg agency, confirmed that men seeking employment outside the traditional male

fields do face barriers.

Watt cited a similar case where he placed a highly qualified male legal stenographer, who had a good reputation for working with his clients on a personal level. However, the stenographer encountered hostility and resentment from other female office workers and eventually he quit.

"There was nothing peculiar about about him," Watt said. "He wasn't effeminate or anything like that."

There were also several similar cases, Watt said.

"It's the same game no matter what side of the fence," he remarked.

The McGill Daily

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The road to sovereignty-association

by Henri-Paul Normandin
(translation by Michel Sheppard)

The important sections of the white paper on sovereignty-association, presented to the National Assembly on November 1st, are contained in chapters 4 and 5, A New Deal and The Referendum.

Sovereignty-Association, we are told, will mean political autonomy and economic interdependence. Federalism is to be replaced by an association that won't alter economic exchanges but changes will occur in the nature of the political and legal relationships between Quebec and Canada.

What follows is an analysis of how the government envisions sovereignty, association, and the implementation of the "new deal".

Sovereignty

Just like the 150 members of the United Nations Quebec will form a distinct nation under sovereignty-association.

Premier René Lévesque declared in the National Assembly that sovereignty entails all the attributes of independence. Quebecers shall be represented by one government which will have exclusive power to levy taxes and make laws. It will also be empowered to seek admission into the U.N. Two points merit attention. First of all, the white paper states that Quebecers will possess Quebec nationality and that it will be up to the parliament of Canada to decide whether they may also retain Canadian citizenship. Quebecers will carry a distinct passport although the concept of a common passport hasn't been eliminated.

Secondly, in its formulation of sovereignty the white paper avoids any mention of our defense system except to reassert Quebec's commitment

to remain a member of NATO and NORAD. However, other sections make clear that a sovereign Quebec will have its own national defense system and that it will stress openness and co-operation with Canada in military affairs.

Association

"Sovereignty and association are inseparable." The white paper makes use of this same phrase that Lévesque and his colleagues take great pains to mention every time they talk of sovereignty.

A treaty of community association (with international status since it would be a treaty between two countries) would aim at preserving the present economic continuum in Canada. The government is thus proposing a free trade zone with free circulation of commodities and services, the absence of discriminatory tariffs, the establishment of a customs union and of a monetary union. The only non-economic field that the association would deal with would be that of the free movement of people from one territory to another. This does away with the necessity of border passport controls.

While trying to maintain the economic status quo through all possible means the government still intends to take the new political reality into account. The white paper foresees the creation of four institutions to watch over the association. A community council with equal ministerial representation will have decision-making powers on matters entrusted to it by the treaty of association. A commission of experts will advise council members. A court of justice will be mandated to interpret the treaty in the event of a disagreement. Its decisions will be final and legally binding to both parties.

Finally a monetary authority will take over certain functions now attributed to the Bank of Canada. Other financial matters will be handled by the two national banks individually.

Will the Quebec government be able to make Canada accept its proposals? That remains uncertain. The white paper states that in a number of contemporary economic associations integration was achieved from the initial position of each partner's sovereignty whereas in the case of Quebec, economic integration already exists. It's the sovereignty of the partners that must be established. The starting point might be different but the objective is the same.

This is where a fundamental problem arises. To attain sovereignty Quebec will have to take away from Canada part of its sovereignty which up until now gave it full authority in monetary matters.

For Canada, then, there is nothing to be gained from association that it doesn't already have, in contrast to the situation in the European Common Market (EEC). In the EEC each member exchanged part of its sovereignty for some tangible advantages.

Conversely the economic association proposed by the PQ government limits the very sovereignty Quebec seeks to achieve. Because of the demographic and economic inequality the monetary authority, according to the white paper, will not be an institution with equal representation: Quebec will hold a minority position. So, one must conclude that even with exclusive jurisdiction over legislation and government spending, Quebec will only retain limited control over economic and monetary policy. The only element mentioned by

the government that could protect Quebec's economy against detrimental outside influences would be a new investment policy.

The government finds its way out of this uncomfortable situation by discreetly letting it be known that the power enjoyed by the community institutions would only be "delegated", which means that Quebec could eventually abrogate the treaty of association when it sees fit to recuperate its sovereignty.

The white paper also insists upon the feasibility of harmonizing such areas as transportation. The co-management of Air Canada and Canadian National, among others, is also envisaged.

Realization of objectives

Will Quebec become sovereign the day after the referendum? The white paper dispels any uncertainty on the matter: the answer is no. A "yes-vote" will only open the way to negotiations on sovereignty-association.

Negotiations will first concern the repatriation of powers now exercised by the federal parliament and the transfer of the corresponding resources to Quebec. Afterwards discussions should take place on the setting up of the actual association and on the division of debts between Canada and Quebec.

Isn't there a contradiction between the right to self-determination and the fact that Quebec will have to negotiate sovereignty? The PQ government predicts with fair accuracy what Canada's potential reaction will be to a "yes-vote": Ottawa and the rest of Canada, dismayed though they will be, will have no choice; they'll have to negotiate be it for political or for economic reasons.

Nevertheless they would have even less choice if they were facing a sovereign nation wishing to negotiate association rather than a province wanting both sovereignty and association. Taking that into account, might one not see the (first) referendum as a threat to use the right to self-determination if the other party refuses a gentlemanly agreement?

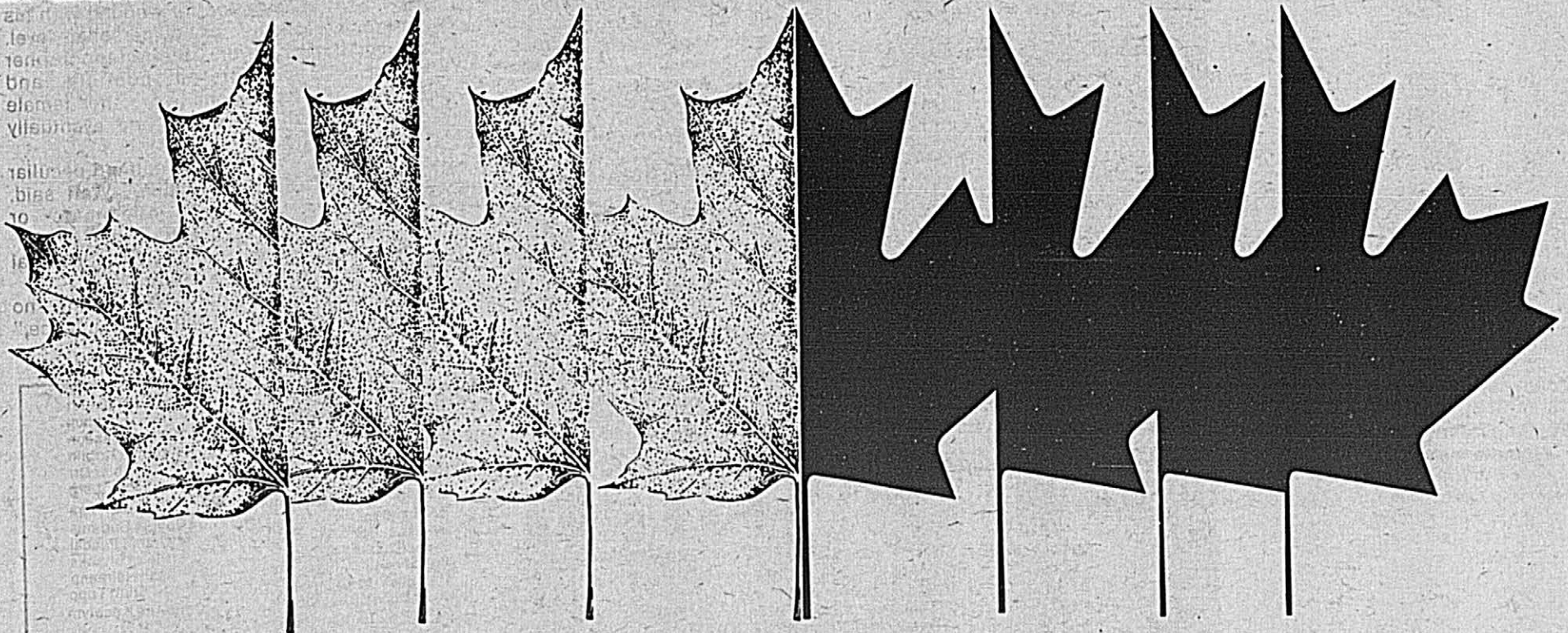
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The white paper adds that after reaching an arrangement with Canada the Quebec government is committed to submitting the accords to the National Assembly. This apparently precludes the recourse to a second consultation of the population if negotiations break down.

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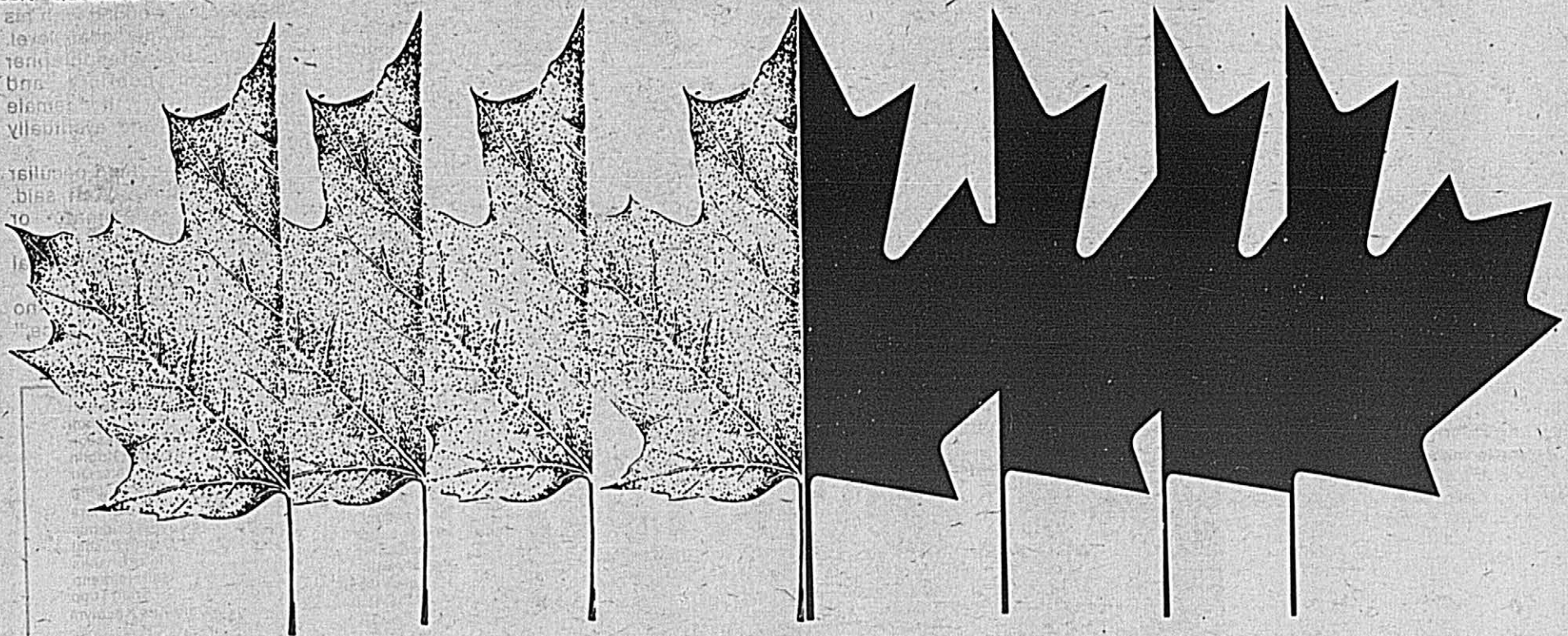
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Today

McGill Environmental Society:
Presents Professor Moore from the geography department, speaking on environmental issues in Canada. Union room 302 at 5:00 p.m.

Ukraine News:

Author John Kolasky will speak on nationalities policy in the Soviet Union at 2:00 p.m. in Union room 310.

McGill Ski Team:

Meeting today at 5:00 p.m. in G-20 of the gym. Important info on the ski sale.

E.L.A. Creative Journal:

Meeting for anyone interested in working on a creative journal to be published this spring. Positions for editor, treasurer, secretary, etc. are available 3:00 p.m. in Arts B20.

McGill Referendum

Committee:

Regular meeting tonight at 7:00 p.m. in Union room 310. New recruits welcome.

NDP McGill:

Meeting today at 4:30 p.m. in Union room 310. Issues to be discussed include the government's White Paper.

East Asian Studies

Association:

Lecture slide presentation by Dr. Chin Kwo on *Acupuncture*. Fieldhouse Auditorium, Leacock Building, 8:00 p.m. Free admission.

McGill Film Society:

A Man for all Seasons directed

by Fred Zinneman with P. Scofield, Wendy Hiller at 7:00 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. in the FDAA. Admission: \$1.00

Players' Theatre:

Come see the fun-filled and action packed production of Shakespeare's *Immortal* (or *Immoral*) classic *The Taming of the Shrew* at 8:00 p.m. in Players' Theatre, Union 3rd floor. \$2.50 students and senior citizens, \$3.50 general.

Amnesty International:

Presentation on political detention in the Philippines, Union room 107 at 7:30 p.m. All welcome.

Hellenic Association:

A tribute to the Greek student rising of November 1973 on Radio McGill from 5:00 to 6:00 p.m.

Hollywood on the Hustings:

The Great McGinty, directed by Preston Sturges in FDAA at 3:00 p.m.

Mexico into the 1980s

Populism and Petroleum:

Speaker. Frans Schryer on Community Production, Class Structure and Politics in an Underdeveloped Region: Sierra Alta de Hidalgo. At 2:00 p.m. in Macdonald-Harrington room C103E.

McGill PreLaw Undergraduate Society P.L.U.S.:

Open meeting today in Leacock room 425 at 4:00 p.m. Guest speaker on law school and membership cards will be distributed.

Faculty of Music:

Free concerts at 555 Sherbrooke in Pollack Concert Hall at 8:30 p.m. York Winds, works: Avni, Lanza, Barber, Cherney, Villa-Lobos.

Russian & Slavic Studies:

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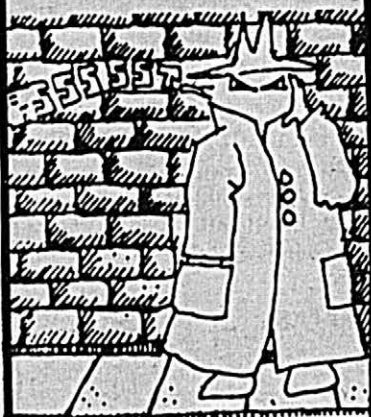
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Daily staff meeting



All members of the Daily staff, past, present and future are urged to attend a Daily Staff meeting in the Daily office, Thursday at 5 p.m.

Cambodia

continued from page 1
scholars from 22 countries will meet to analyse the historic roots of the dispute in South East Asia, and to "bring to bear as much international pressure as possible to bring about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia".

"The conference will also deal with all forms of humanitarian relief for Cambodian refugees and a means of insuring that relief actually gets to the Cambodian people".

In view of the dimensions of misery in Cambodia, says Noumoff, "It is quite clear that

the past political differences between Cambodians must be subordinated to the larger problem".

The conference will host "a wide variety of approaches to the recent history of Kampuchea".

Other notables attending are Pierre Forcier, of the Quebec Ministry of Inter-governmental Affairs, American scholar George Hildebrand, and Norwegian academic Jan Myrdal.

Among the sponsors of the conference are Nobel laureate George Wald, and former head of the Far Eastern Division of the Canadian Department of External Affairs Chester Ronning.

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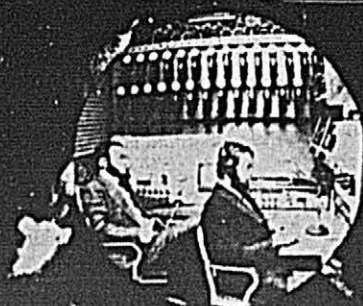
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Hockey...

continued from page 11

lose our concentration sometimes. That happened tonight and we panicked. Penalties certainly didn't help us (McGill drew a dozen penalties and at one point in the second period had four men in the box at the same time, to Concordia's two). They scored three power-play goals in the second period alone."

Despite the lopsided score, Tyler thought he spotted a dent in the Stinger's armour. "I'd like to press them into a defensive shell. I was impressed with their offence, they're definitely finessed there, but I thought their defence was a little suspect. If we got them to play defensively, we might be able to exploit them."

Indeed, the only possible weakness on the Stingers' part was their defence and both Redmen goals could have been stopped with solid defensive plays. But the coach also found praise for the Redmen in spots. "Ken and Bruce (Randall) typify the effort prevalent on the team, the constant work they

put in; Covo in particular has displayed the best leadership qualities I've seen in a captain, and the assistants, Dave (Moritsugo) and Eddie (Vlasic) are all well-chosen, and all workers and leaders. If we can all do that we'll start to come around."

Injuries have become a big factor in the Redmen camp. After Friday's game, six players—Rick Lee, Cory 'Hopalong' Boiselle, Pat Shannon, Jim Sardano, Pierre Vallancourt, and Grenier—were all on the limp, although Boiselle emerged from his sick bed to play Friday night.

All are doubtful for the game Wednesday in Trois-Rivières and Friday in the nation's capital. Kevin Smith, who attended the Redmen training camp, will function as backup goalie to Rush if Grenier is unable to play.

The team has played four regular season and three exhibition games with a spotless record, and the fans might be getting restless. Tyler, for one, isn't concerned. "We're still getting to know one another," he cautions. "Don't make a

Netters bagged at Laval

by Ace Baseline

It was tough sledding for the McGill tennis team this past weekend at the Tournoi Rouge et Or hosted by the Université de Laval.

The team finished fourth at the tournament behind Laval, Providence College and

judgement on us yet. Wait half a season before sizing us up. I'm not worried about the fans. If they've half the heart of the players, they'll be proud to support us—they've been great so far."

Basketball...

continued from page 11

the Redmen and Stingers next meet on January 11. Both are seeking to make their academic eligibility legitimate... Todd Plaskacz, who was reported to be the third Redmen guard, was declared ineligible a week ago last Friday, as the QUAA ruled he had played all his five years at U of Ottawa.

Concordia College of New York City. More importantly, however, they finished second in the QUAA ahead of Université de Montréal and Université du Québec à Chicoutimi but behind the arch-rival Rouge et Or.

Notwithstanding the final result, the squad did have its moments. Neal Rockowitz struggled to a 4-6, 6-3, 6-3 win over Christian Beaudoin of U de M and then lost a hard-fought match to Denis Deschenes of Laval, whose booming service helped him prevail 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Misfortune hurt the McGill cause as Steve Shamie won his opening round match but suffered a back injury which eventually knocked him out of the tournament. Shamie won an extremely tough match over Chris Dittmas of Providence 7-6, 5-7, 6-3. However, in the next round against Laval's Jacques Desjardins, Shamie was forced to retire early in the second set.

Richard Yanofsky, meanwhile, blew away Roger Girard of UQAC 6-0, 6-0 but could

not repel the swarming serve and volley attack of second-seeded Pete Lyons of Providence who won 6-2, 6-1.

The last singles player, Rick Boudrea, won by default and then was ousted by Jacob Dreimer of Concordia College 6-2, 6-0.

In doubles, Chris Nimptsch and Peter Godins eeked out a 6-3, 4-6, 7-5 win over Nicolas St. Cyr and Guy Fournier of Laval but then bit the dust against Concordia's Tim Schultz and Alvin Borghes 6-1, 6-1. Benjy Eliasoph and Mickey Singh were beaten 6-1, 6-1 by the Providence team of Chatsfield and Stanley.

In the consolation match, McGill took the doubles and the singles where Boudreau needed a rabbit's foot in saving three match points against Benoit Beland of U de M in the final, 4-6, 7-6, 6-0.

McGill hopes to get back on the winning track soon as they have scheduled a dual meet with Concordia and tournaments in Ottawa and New York City.

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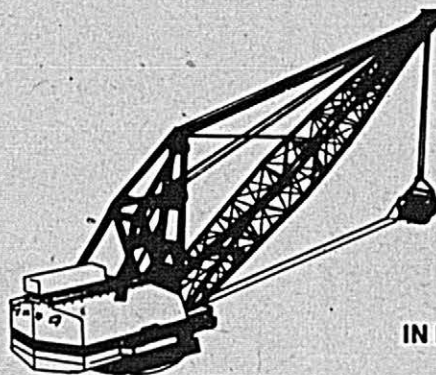
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Concordia plays Whaley of a game as Stingers harpoon Redmen 86-64

by Brahm Pascal

Dreams come and dreams go, and the McGill Redmen will have to wait until January for their next crack at the whirligig Concordia Stingers. The Redmen ate sneaker dust as they could not keep up with the Stingers and lost 86-64 in an ideal tourney final between the Sherbrooke Street rivals.

Concordia's 6'4" guard Doug Whaley was the undisputed leader of his offence, and McGill could plead all they wanted but Whaley had his way. Dribbling on the fine edge of disaster, Whaley maintained a semblance of control as the Stingers peeled to a 20-10 lead halfway through the opening period.

McGill had the chances to claw back, but their efforts were tentative and occasionally fluky in their fruition. Redmen guard Jean-François Plourde kept his arcing shot from the Carleton game the night before and was the McGill leader on

offence. Thanks to six points from Plourde, the Redmen pulled to within two points of Con with seven minutes to play, but the force wasn't there as the Redmen guards could not move the ball inside to center Rick Rusk, who was framed by the Stingers box zone defence.

"We did a good job on Rusk," Con coach Doug Dalgneault later observed. "We wanted to hold him under ten points, and well, that's the way it turned out."

The Redmen never recovered from the 42-31 halftime deficit and Whaley motored on into the second half and on to the tournament mug.

"Their coach (Staples) told them to guard me on my left because he said I couldn't dribble there," Whaley revealed, "and that gave me some inspiration."

The Orange, N.J., stringbean was inspired to 25 points and eight rebounds. Stinger center Leon Bynoe was never a factor on the scoring sheet, although Dalgneault felt that, "Bynoe played the game he has to play and that is to intimidate the opposition."

Bynoe scored all of his 12 points in the second half, when the game opened up and the fast break buckets flowed.

The game was not a complete loss in the eyes of Staples and Pomykala, and given the group's attitude, it appears that nothing will deflect or pique this team.

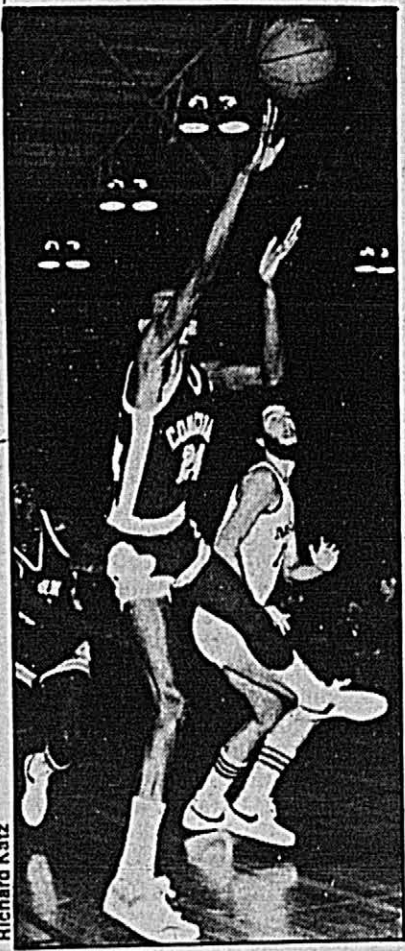
"As a coach I feel bad," Staples explained. "The score margin was a bit more than it

should have been."

One McGill bright spot was the play of rookie guard Jean-François Plourde, who led the team in scoring with 17 points on eight for 15 shooting from the field. This was especially encouraging in light of Plourde's tendency in the first two games to make all his shots look like they were his

last.

Tourney notes... Carleton played without guard Pat Stoqua, who is also an all-star slotback in football. Stoqua was in Ottawa on Sunday playing with the Rough Riders as a defensive back... Joe Maguire and Simeon Mars may be in the Stinger lineup when ...see basketball p.10



Con's spindly guard Doug Whaley (24) averaged 19 points over three games.

QUAA Standings

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Concordia	4	3	1	0	43	15	6
Bishop's	3	2	0	1	13	6	5
Laval	4	2	1	1	21	24	5
Ottawa	5	2	2	1	25	25	5
Chicoutimi	6	2	4	0	34	27	4
Trois-Rivières	2	1	0	1	11	9	3
McGill Redmen	4	0	4	0	8	49	0

Tonight's Game
McGill at UQ, Trois-Rivières

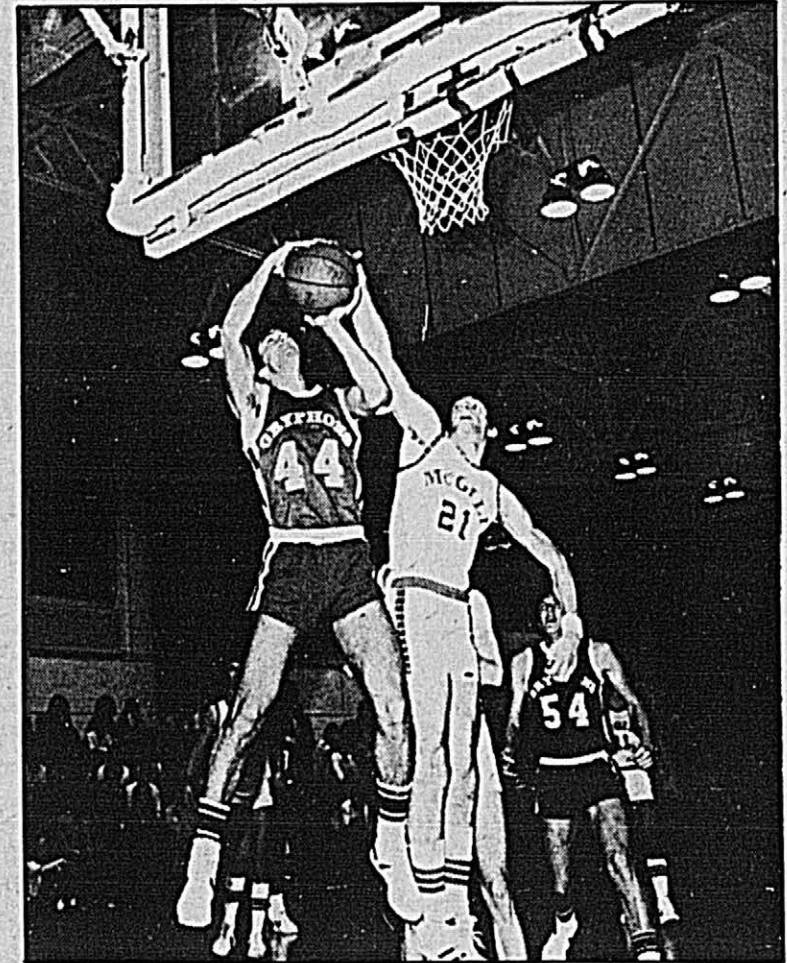
Stingers bomb Redmen into Ice Age in 18-2 blitzkrieg

by Louis Rakita

Dieppe...Crimea...and now NDG. These were the sites of famous massacres of the twentieth century, the last one taking place at the Concordia Ice Palace on Friday last, as the Concordia Stingers manhandled the McGill Redmen, 18-2.

After a 9-4 defeat at the hands of the Plattsburgh Cardinals one week ago, in which the Redmen played well for two periods before succumbing in the third, the general impression in the dressing room was that the team was ready to take on the Stingers.

Forward Steve Augustine, who excelled against the Cardinals, said, "There's no question that the team is fired up for Concordia, especially after that



Forward Kevin Dogen tells Gryphon Mark Scott to keep his ball where it belongs.

article in the Gazette (Stinger coach Paul Arseneault sized up the QUAA as being 'very competitive, except for McGill'. They'll be overconfident, no doubt about it."

So overconfident, in fact, that the Stingers fired an astonishing total of 72 shots at battered Redmen goalie Larry Rush, 31 of them in the final period.

Unfortunately, Rush couldn't be spared the embarrassment of facing the Stinger barrage alone, due to an injury suffered by backup goalie François Grenier in practice the previous day.

Rush admitted on Thursday to being nervous about the game, but politely declined to comment on Friday's game, and understandably so. It's not that he played badly—54 saves is 20 more than the average goalie makes in one game—but Concordia was overwhelming in all facets of the game. There

was crisp passing, tight fore-checking, and disciplined hockey all around the Stinger team.

The Redmen, on the other hand, were struggling to get organized and find men open, and for the most part, looked like a fish out of water.

Forwards Doug Feasby and Mike Plano led the way for the Stingers, each collecting 5 points, including a hat trick apiece. Steve Young added two goals and three assists, with Roy Halpin was 'halpin' out on four Stinger scores.

The two Redmen goals were scored by the only bright spot on this night, forward Ken Covo, who once again seemed to play 45 minutes, and was everywhere when he was on.

But one worker does not a winning club make. In a sombre dressing room, coach Ken Tyler tried to explain the onslaught, "We're still young, and an inexperienced club, and we

...see hockey p. 10



Redmen goalie Larry Rush smothering one of the 72 Stinger shots

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